The elections are over, and though the returns are not yet all in, sufficient is known to have warranted politicians in any other country in predicting the complexion of the Legislature and the spirit in which the leading questions of the day would be handled at the next session. Here, however, experience has shown that no reliable prediction can be ventured upon what any individual member, or the Legislature as a whole, will do when the moment for action arrives. Much of this is undoubtedly owing to the want of a common level of education and consequent difference in the roads, or rather no-roads, on which the reasoning faculties of the members are traveling to their conclusions on this or that subject ; to the want of unity of purpose, consequent upon the difference in the political and social wants of the constituents as well as the constituted; and to the want of political education and practice consequent upon the absence of municipal or communal institutions.

We presume that none will gainsay what we have above advanced; but as it is always well to know how we stand, we will explain ourselves.

The want of a common level of education is a radical want, and will continue so long as that education continues to be imparted through two languages and two modes of thought so unequal

There is a great deal of stress laid by certain parties on the fact that the education of the Hawaiian language is spread over a greater portion of the people than in many an older and more civilized State, whether in Europe or America: that is, that there are more here who know how to read and write, than there. Granted that this be so, yet while that education and that knowledge are confined to the Hawaiian language, they may be worn like ornaments to be exhibited at school examinations, and talked about in Ministerial Reports, but for most of the practical uses to which education is applied-for the wear and tear of social and political life-they are valueless and barren. To talk about the preservation of the Hawaiian language, and the independence of the people as connected therewith; to look upon the extinction of that language as the doom of this people and a loss to humanity; to foster it, at an enormous yearly expense, under the philanthropic plea of enlightening the native, is folly and de lusion, is to overload the native mind with indigestible knowledge and to hurry him on through ignorance and helplessness to that very fate which it is proposed to avert. Any one, who walks about the country with his eyes open and tolerably clear from pre-conceived expectations, cannot fail to perceive how vastly superior, for all the practical purposes of civilized life, is the young man or woman, who has received an English education, to their unfortunate compatriot whose intellect has been dwarfed, and whose knowledge is bottled up, as it were, within the Hawaiian language. Take two boys off the street; one speaks English and the other does not; mark the ready, off-hand, self-assured manner in which the former asserts his being and replies to your questions with a consciousness-which he cares not to conceal and you may not misunderstandthat if he is not entirely correct, still he is on the same intellectual road as yourself, and that, with time and application, he may come up with and outstrip you in the race: while the other boy, with an equally intelligent eye and craniological development, is running the race with shackled feet and, even if he knew, could not make his knowledge available, but must forever remain a mute on the world's highway, to be pointed at by others, and have this very disability brought for-

When in after years these two boys meet in the legislative halls of their common country, under a constitution and laws which are predicated on the wider knowledge, different sympathies and busimeasure the peculiar and traditional characteristics of the latter, and the disabilities thrust upon him through a faulty education-then the result of their legislation must necessarily be delay and impediments, doubts and obscurity, bitter antagonism or short-lived compromises.

We do not for one moment, like our cotemporary, impeach the motives of these legislators and rulers in Israel. We grant them to be as honest and as well intentioned as any two men can be who have at least this knowledge in common, viz : To love God and practice the truth; but the best intentions are often rendered abortive and utterly mischievous through ignorance of the proper means to accomplish them, and suspicion of the motives

Hence,-as these postulata exist in greater or less degree in every Hawaiian Legislature,-our reason for saying that it is not safe to predict how the discussions on any one subject will be conducted or terminate.

The second reason which we gave, viz., "the want of unity of purpose," etc., flows naturally from the first, and needs probably no further illustration to a Hawaiian reader. It explains itself; and if further evidence is wanted, let any one read some of the petitions to the Legislature which represent the wants of the constituents.

Our third reason was "the want of political education and practice, consequent upon the absence of municipal or communal institutions.

Brought up within the narrow limits of an Hawaiian education, the native has no rudimentary knowledge of his duties as a citizen, or his rights under the Constitution and the laws; and if he had, he has still no arena wherein to demonstrate that knowledge and practice that self-government, which is the basis and postulatum of all free institutions, and the principal qualification under which he is permitted to legislate upon his own was hung within the prison yard, in the presence of the

wants and those of others. Centralization is good and necessary in the upper strata of a political structure, but when it last. descends to the lower ones and absorbs the communal or municipal functions of society, it dead- "Capt. Smith, of the whaleship Fabius, who pleaded ens the vitality of the whole machine and encum- guilty to whipping a sailor pretty smartly, was fined bers itself with burdens and responsibilities that \$50."

are no proof of wisdom, and add neither strength nor beauty to the political edifice.

Without dwelling on all the other disadvantages to social economy and social morality from the want of communal, municipal or parochial institutions, the want of a proper elementary school, for the transaction of political business questions in a political business way, is too apparent and pressing not to be felt as a normal want of the people, under this or any other Constitution which grants them the anomalous privilege of deciding n dernier resort upon questions that have never undergone previous and political mastication at the town-meeting, the communal tribune or the parish green. Hence indecision or hurry are the uatural, yet equally fatal results of this want. And in either case we have no warrant to predict, from the name of a Representative, what may be his course in the Legislature. Quod erat demon-

TUnder the caption of "the Government and Rum Distillation," some sorry scribbler of a well known stripe has been abusing the good temper and accommodating disposition of our contemporary by inserting an article so infinitely below even the ordinary riff-raff of that journal, that we are charitably inclined to think that the editor read only the caption and, glad to find anything to say, and anybody to say it, on that subject, gave it insertion without perceiving or scanning too closely the literary filth, the assumptions and the slander with which it is covered.

In the space of about half a column, our criticiser has incorporated the following choice and elegant exin their powers, so antipodal in their associations pressions while speaking of us as a p litical writer and and tendencies, as the Hawaiian and English a public man: "ridiculous, contemptible, extraordinary, canting, whining, pitiable, false, mean, untrue, insulting, unfit" and deficient in "sense." Had we upset a fishmonger's stall or an apple-woman's cart, we should hardly have expected a greater shower of epithets and, considering the apparent abundance from which they proceed, we are thankful that they are not

> We would, under no ordinary considerations, interere with the regular practice and customary amuseents of any body, but our contemporary, we feel sure, will excuse us if we observe that its playthings are becoming rather threadbare, and that that great stupid, the general public, begins to feel (our friend would have said disgusted, but we say) impatient that a journal aspiring to be read by gentlemen should sully its pages with language so redolent of its origin, so incorrect in its application.

> We lately took the liberty to give the editors of the Hokulon a little advice, and, among other things, that they give the natives "the whole truth and both sides of the question." This our contemporary device and an "insult" to the editors aforesaid! Permaps we were prepared, from the previous course of oth these journals, to believe that they really thought so; but we did expect also that some regard for the public, some respect for themselves and some courtesy toward us would have restrained them

> We cannot debase ourselves to argue the merits of a case with writers who are not willing to give " the whole truth and both sides of the question." But we will only point out one of the historical fallacies on which they base their deductions. They seem to bewail the times and the measures, in and by which distillation was put down by the 1st and 3d Kamehamehas, forgetful, in their consistency, of the significant fact that those times and those measures were despotic and absolute, and that their repetition now, if practicable, would be construed to the prejudice of the King and his Government by none quicker than by these very mourners of the good old time, which they enjoyed while they could, and kicked over when they could'nt any longer.

## PAST WEEK.

Return of His Majesty the King.

On Friday morning, the 6th instant, His Majesty returned from Lahaina and was saluted by the Bat-

tery on Punchbowl Hill.

Her Majesty Queen Emma's Birthday. Monday, the 2d of January, being Her Majesty's ward as an argument of his incapacity, social and birthday (the 24th), was one of those bright, beautiful, bracing days which we enjoy this season, between the southers. Consular, public places and the shipping in port displayed their flags and ensigns, and at 12 noon a Royal salute was fired from the battery on Punchbowl hill. Her Majesty was slightly indisposed ness habits of the former, and ignore in a great and did not receive. But her name and a blessing were coupled on many lips that day. So, health and happiness to Queen Emma and all she holds dear !

Result of the Elections.

The following votes were cast for Representatives on the Island of Oahu, district of Kona :

Kaikainahaole Kapuiki ... Kahaleanhu . Keolanui ..... J. Komoikechuchu ...... 265 Scattering (5 names) It will be seen at a glance that the first four were elected with but little opposition, the least number of votes cast for any of the four being 1323, while the aggregate of votes for the twelve defeated was

In the district of Ewa and Waianae, Mr. P. F. Manini was elected.

In the district of Waialus, Mr. S. M. Naukana. In the district of Koolaupoko, Mr. Barenapa, In the district of Koolauloa, Mr. Ukeke.

On the Island of Maui, in the district of Lahaina, Messrs. L. Aholo and D. D. Baldwin were elected. In the district of Wailuku, Mr. S. M. Kamakau. In the district of Makawao, Mr. J. P. Green. In the district of Hana, Mr. Asa Hopu.

1. 0. of 0. F.

The new Hall on Fort Street will be dedicated ecording to the customs of the Order this (Saturday) evening, at half-past 7 o'clock. The members of Excelsior Lodge will please attend without further notice; and no invited guests can be admitted

without presentation of their card of invitation, R. A. S. WOOD, B. F. DUBHAM, Committee C. R. BISHOP, D. N. FLITNER, Arrangements. J. FULLER,

Execution.

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock the native prisoner Makahanohano, from Ewa, Oahu, suffered the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of his paramour, a native woman by name Nawiholama The prisoner proper authorities and the inmates of the prison. We understand that he was hardened and indifferent to the

We see by the San Francisco papers that

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands-Jun-

[REPORTED FOR THE POLYNESIAN.] The jury trials commenced on Tuesday with the case of Horton, charged with manslaughter, in causing the death of Charlie, the steward of the ship Frances Palmer, in Honolulu harbor, in October last. It was charged against the prisoner that he had given the deceased a kick on the head from which he fell and came to his death. The entire day was consumed in the examination of witnesses. The outline of the case for the prosecution has been before published in our columns and will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. Or the part of the defence, evidence was introduced to show that the deceased was at the time of his death under influence of drink, to the degree that he had not control over his limbs and could not preserve his own equilibrium, and that death resulted from an accidental fall, in which his head struck against a bolt or hatchcombing on the deck, dislocating a vertebra; and also the testimony of several ladies and gentlemen well acquainted with the accused, and, having made voyages with him, to his general amiable character and prudent conduct on his part towards men under his command.

ed by Mr. Harris, who contended that Horton was not only justified but bound in duty to inflict some punishment upon the deceased for his act of insubordination. Mr. Bates for the Crown.

After able arguments of Counsel the Court per Chief Justice Allen charged the jury in substance as follows

You are called upon, gentlemen, to perform a very important duty, not only to the accused but also to the community. While it is natural to counsel to have a fervor and enthusiasm for their client, however proper this feeling to them, it would be unbecoming in you and in the Court to be influenced by any such sympathy. We are here to hold the scales of justice on an even beam. We all have our sympathies for that young man ; it is natural. . Yet it must not operate on your judgment or mine. This case is a very limited one in its facts and in the law applicable to them. Your duty is to analyze these facts; mine is to give you the law relating to them. This man is accused of manslaughter. Now what is manslaughter? By our Statute, whoever kills another without malice aforethought, under the sudden impulse of passion excited by provocation or other adequate cause, of a nature tending to disturb the judgment and mental faculties and weaken the possession of self control of the killing party, is not guilty of murder, but of manslaughter. The distinction between murder and manslaughter is the intention. If the intention to kill is shown, it is murder. But that has not been charged by the District Attorney. In Greenleaf on Evidence III, § 119, manslaughter is defined to be the unlawful killing of another without malice, either expressed or

If you believe Horton was committing an unlawful act and death was the result, it is manslaughter. It is was found near the body, covered with blood, which an important point for your consideration-was the accused doing an unlawful act? Now, in the relation in which the parties stood to each other, what was an unlawful act? The language of the steward was " My order is to have supper at 5 o clock; if you are not here you have got to go without;" or, as another witness testifies, "My hour is 5 o'clock," etc. Now what was The master has undoubtedly the right, and it is his duty, to apply suitable and commensurate punishment in cases of insolence and insubordination.

In regard to the mate of the vessel, the law is, that matters of disobedience must be reported to the master, except in cases of imminent danger, as where men are ordered aloft in a gale of wind, and refuse to go. If the master was on board, or was not, if the exigencies were not such as to require immediate and prompt action, the case should be reported to him.

If you, gentlemen, should be of opinion, that the act was unlawful, then you come to the question what was

If the blow was given, and the blow itself did not cause death, and the body by force of the blow fell against a beam, or on a bolt or raised object on the deck, and death is the result-it is manslaughter. But if you consider that the exigencies of the ship made that act lawful on the part of the mate, then you will consider if the punishment inflicted was suitable and commensurate. But the great matter is intent.

If I ride through the streets at a rapid rate, heedless and kill a man, malice is presumed, and it is man-As to the testimony of his good character, it is

deed very creditable to him; but a good character does not apply where there is positive evidence. If you are satisfied that the blow was given by accused and death was the result, what has character to do with it. This is the way proof of good character

If an honorable man is charged with a larceny from circumstantial evidence alone, then it is right that he should have the advantage of his previous good repu-

If, as you will probably find, a kick was bestowed, what then has amiable temper to do with it? This matter is to be settled stricily by law, not by

As to the intoxication of the deceased, if he fell over by the co-reive power of Horton and death was the result, it would be manslaughter,

Mr. Blair asked that the jury be instructed that any doubts should be given in favor of the prisoner. JUDGE ALLEN-If you have any rational doubts, gen-

tlemen, as to any material links in the testimony they

will of course avail to the accused ; but you must not

entertain any fanciful doubt. The party has only the right to reasonable doubts. Mr. Harris asked the Court to charge that if the Captain was not on board and not accessible the mate

was the captain of the vessel, and that in absence of proof that the captain was accessible, it is presumed he was not, and so the Court charged.

The jury after a few minutes absence brought in a verdict of not guilty, one juror dissenting. The trial consumed two days.

King vs. Ahio, charged with the murder of Luika, a native woman, last November. Mr. J. T. Waterhouse being drawn upon the jury, stated that, after hearing the charge yesterday afternoon, and the verdict which immediately followed, he found himself placed in a difficult situation in being called to sit with other jurymen, who, in view of the severity of the punishment which would follow, gave a verdict contrary to law and evidence. The Court overruled his objection. The prisoner in this case had made several full confessions of having killed the woman, though by mistake, having intended to kill her husband; and this being proved and corroborated, the case was submitted without argument by counsel to the jury, who were but a few minutes in finding a verdict of guilty, one juror dis-

King vs. Ationg, charged with being accessory to the above murder. Ahio, the above mentioned convicted murderer of Luika, was offered by the Prosecutor to prove the facts charged. He was objected to by the counsel for the prisoner, on the ground that, being now convicted of a capital offence and to all intents and purposes under sentence of death, he could not be brought under operation of the pains and penalties of perjury; and not having any belief in a future punishment after death, he had no moral coercion and an oath would be a mockery. This view being sustained by the Court, and the main evidence for the Crown being thus excluded, the District Attorney entered a nolle prosequi for the prisoner, and also Achee, likewise charged with being accessory. Mr. Bates for prosecution, Messrs. Harris and McCully for prisoners.

king vs. Walsh, assault with a dangerous weapon. Pleaded guilty. Mr. Austin for prisoner.

King vs. Apah, Chinaman; attempt to commit arson. Acquitted on ground of insanity. Mr. Montgomery for prisoner.

Rand vs. Coady, assumpsut. Mr. Bates for plain tiff and Mr. Austin for defendant. Case was con- gle entry, but I can keep em double as well. I am

tinued to Saturday morning. Hanuu vs. C. A. Williams & Co., assumpsit. Was

agreed to be submitted to the Court without jury. Messrs, Harris and McCully for plaintiff; Mr. Bates for defendants.

John Meek et al. vs. Haupu et al.; trespass. Appeal from Circuit Judge at Chambers. Dismissedthe bond being ruled insufficient. A bond on appeal must be entitled of the cause, and must specify from what court appeal is brought.

Horrible Murder at East Mani.

On the night of the 31st ult., probably between dark and 12 o'clock, a frightful murder was committed, the victim having been H. Bingham, a wheat grower, of Makawao. The body of the deceased was found the next morning about 9 1-2 o'clock, the head dreadfully smashed in different places. It appears that a man by the name of William Hall went to the house of the murdered man on Sunday the 1st, and looking round the premises could not find him for some time, but after some search his attention was attracted by something moving in the wind, which turned out to be the flap of the deceased man's trowsers-pocket. Upon going to the spot he discovered a dead man covered with straw. The argument was opened by Mr. Blair and conclud- He removed the straw and recognized the person of H. Bingham, the body cold and the head in a frightful state of mutilation. He immediately proceeded to the place of residence of Mr. Needham, whose house was nearest, leaving the body in charge of some natives whilst he did so. A crowd soon collected, and notice having been conveyed to Justice Miner, that gentleman immediately proceeded to the spot in his capacity of Coroner, and an inquest was held at once and at the place where the body was found. An examination of witnesses was had, and Dr. MacDougall, after examining the body, testified to the effect that the deceased had come to his death by the wounds inflicted on his head. From the evidence of the witnesses suspicion fell upon three natives, all brothers, who having had some trouble with the deceased about a horse, had been understood to threaten to take the life of the deceased, the latter having upon that ground applied to Justice Miner for advice, who informed him that the proper course would be to swear them (the suspected parties) to keep the peace. Upon the evidence then given the three brothers were arrested and tried by Justice Miner, who considered it his duty to commit them for trial by the Supreme Court. The names of the prisoners are Kapoe, Kapua, and Haole, two of whom have been on board whaleships. A club is supposed to be the instrument that caused death. A more horrible and ferocious murder could hardly be committed, and the excitement of the country round about the scene of action is almost unparalleled. It is reported that at the investigation before he magistrate, it was proved that the clothes of the parties under arrest bore marks of blood, as did also a shirt, found in the house in which they were said to have lodged that night.

Carses come Home to roost. The Advertiser of Thursday last, speaking of the murderer who was hung yesterday, says : " The clergy of the Catholic church, of which he is a member, are unceasing in their efforts to prepare his mind to meet the just sentence of the law."

We are weary of correcting the Advertiser's facts, for it never owns up to its misstatements when detected, nor takes any pains to prevent their recurrence.

We give the following as the facts, on the authority of the keeper of the prison : The murderer never was a member of the Catholic church, but had been a member of the Protestant church in Ewa, under Rev. Art. and reckless of the safety of the public, and run over | Bishop ; he had been visited in prison by several Protestant clergymen and laymen, who at various times had conversed with him and left books with him, but only once had he been visited by a Catholic clergyman whom he publicly denied and refused to receive any

> Now to us and the general reader it is rather a matter of indifference whether one or twenty clergymen, from one or twenty denominations, attended on the prisoner; but if any credit is to accrue to any Church for having had such a miscreant as a member, let it go to the right account and the Protestant church, and do not gratuitously saddle the Catholic church with criminals of so deep a dye, until the facts will warrant the

Chauce for a Report.

The brass gun, over which was placed the catafelque, which bore under its sombre canopy the coffin of the late Prince J. W. P. Kinau, was sent with the earringe to Mr. C. W. Vincent to be repaired and cleansed. When the polishing was finished, and not until it had received a good share of pounding and pumice stoning, "Charley" thought he would try the gun with a ramrod. He did so, and found it loaded with ball and cartridge. The gun is a Russian piece, and is from the old Russian trading post on Kausi. The date of its casting was 1807.

Acknowledgments.

Ours are due and cordially tendered to Messrs J. W. Sullivan and McRuer & Merrill, of San Francisco, to Mr. F. L. Hanks, of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express in Honolulu, and to Mr. Ingraham, the Purser of the Comet.

Instruction in French.

Messrs. Hasslocher and Waldau are about to open school for instruction in French. Those interested can learn full particulars by addressing to box 13,

Honolulu Post-Office. Quickest Time on Record.

The Golden Age arrived at San Francisco from Panama with the through Mail from New York in 20 days and 17 hours.

We would call the attention of our readers to the Quarterly Statistics published ir. the " Commercial" column. These tables were prepared with great care by our indefatigable "Marine Reporter," and may be relied on as correct.

Mr. S. Westcott lectures before the Honolulu Dashaway Association this evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

We find the following in one of our exchang-Although intended for the Southern States, it will answer equally well for our latitude and longi-

A BOOK-KEEPER IN SEARCH OF EMPLOYMENT. - The Secretary of one of our Insurance Companies, says the New York Journal of Commerce, not long since advertised for a book-keeper, and received in response the following letter, which is so original and business-like, that we are permitted to copy it, as a guide to other applicants for similar situations. The writer thoughtfully inclosed a leaf cut from an old account book, as a sample of his work. Either the applicant is an original genius, or a wag of the first

BIG TAGER, Wilkes Co., Ga. My Dr. Sin :- I am a wanting of a situation in bookeeping, and Mr. Shirman said how that you would like to get me in your office. If so please answer to oncet. I send you a specimen of my sinall of a tremble, having just been licking a nigger. From yours truly,

F. S. HIRSHPELDER.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the fine clipper bark Comet, Capt. J. Smith, in 20 days from San Francisco via Hile, we have received dates from New York to Nov. 21, telegraph 23, St. Louis Nov. 24, Liverpool Nov. 7.

We clip the following : St. Louis, November 24, 1859. The orders to the United States troops, requiring price not transpired. them to proceed forthwith to the Mexican frontier, have all been countermanded. The reported intend-

ed invasion of Mexico is a complete fizzle. The excitement about Charlestown has in great measure subsided, although the public pulse, all over the country, is in an intensely feverish condition, and disunion is just now a popular topic.

There are no later arrivals from Europ The Harper's ferry affair continues the great topic of discussion, and from the press, pulpit and rostrum monopolises general attention. The hot and bitter blood engaged in its discussion leads to many extravagancies. In Washington disunion is openly discussed n the street, and all over the Union a tone of sentiment is indulged which is to be regretted. In the South, we have nothing but alarm movements, and in the North, nothing but ridicule of the South.

It was rumored that 600 to 1000 men were arming n Ohio, for the rescue of the prisoners. Gov. Wise left Harper's Ferry this morning for Richmond, after receiving a dispatch from Gov. Packer of Pennsylvania, tendering the services of 10,000 men. and offering to station a guard along the dividing line between Pennsylvania and Maryland

On Saturday night, November 19th, a meeting was held at Tremont Temple in Boston, as advertised, for the benefit of John Brown. Upwards of, \$4,000 was collected, according to a dispatch dated the 22d. The dispatch from Boston on the night of the 19th represents the number of persons present to have been 2,000. Proceedings were ultra fanatical, according to a condensed report in the newspapers. Wendell Philips and Ralph Waldo Emerson were present

Dates to 10th November were received from Veru Cruz, at Mobile, on the 22d. The news is to the following effect : It was reported that Miramon had joined Marquez, and that both had fled from the country on board a British steamer, taking the \$2,000,000 in specie with them. Whereupon Miramon's army pronounced for Santa Anna.

FROM THE AMOOR RIVER -By the arrival of the first f a fleet of Russian war steamers, composing the squadron under charge of Commodore Popoff, now on their way from Nicolaefsky, Amoor river, to Cronstadt, in Russia, via Japan, San Francisco, Honolulu and New York, we learn that Governor Koskaswitch, had left Nicolaefsky on the 2d of October, in the steamer Argoon, for St. Petersburg.

Certain revelations have been made to the effect that Spain, France and Eugland, meditate action for the atisfaction of their claims against Mexico, which action may involve the national existence of Mexico, or substitution of a monarchy under the protection of these powers. In view of these circumstances, the United states may feel constrained to occupy northern Mexico to secure the chaims of United States citizens.

A letter from Urbana, Ohio, addressed to Brown written in cypher, (which has been deciphered,) tells him to keep in good spirits; that his friends are mustering, and will drop along, one at a time. Col. Davis telegraphed to-day for 500 additional men.

Geo. F. Bunham, liquor agent in Boston, was arraigned on the 17th of November, for adulterating the tate liquor. He pleaded guilty.

European. By the arrival of the steamer Canada at Halifax, we have European dates to the 7th November.

It is asserted that the English Government has consented to join the proposed European Congress for the settlement of the Italian difficulty, and that France and England had completely agreed upon the basis of a treaty of peace. It is vaguely reported in the European journals that Garibaldi, in his interview with King Victor Emanuel, made use of strong expressions with regard to the proposed settlement of the present difficulties, declaring that Italy had been betrayed by her pretended friends, and that he would head a revolution of the people to carry out the original plan. The King of Sardinia protested against such a proceeding. The steamship Great Eastern had arrived at South-

The Great Eastern had a rough passage and a heavy sen. She rolled enough to leave one paddle turning high and dry. The greatest speed was close on eighteen miles an hour. The run was far more satisfactory than either of the previous ones. She arrived at South-

A Paris telegram says the English and French Governments have completely agreed on a basis for the Congress which is to be held at Brussels.

A new steamship has been ordered by the Cunard Company, which is to be five hundred tons larger

Great activity prevails at Woolwich Arseaal in the preparation of material for the coast defences, and for the expedition against China. The fortifications at Dover are to be extended forthwith, and several batteries are to be reconstructed. It is stated that the troops to be contributed by India to the China expedition, will be 6000 Europeans and 4000

The Zurich Conference were to sign the new treaty on the 8th November.

The organization for the Chinese campaign is settled, and the embarkation of troops commenced. The French Government has resolved on estab-

shing a naval station in the Red Sea. The cholera had broken out among the French troops sent to Morocco, and several distinguished officers had died. The deaths exceeded fifty a day, and the total number died had been 1500. The European Congress will probably be held in Paris.

## COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1860, The trade for the past week has been dull, no doubt materially

offuenced by the holydays and attendant festivities. Since our last the ship Black Sea has sailed on the 31st Dec. for New Bedford. The accident met with by her on going out of e harbor proved, on examination, to be immaterial. The Daring sailed the next day for Jarvis Island. The Vernon did not leave for Lahaina until the 3d. The Frances Palmer, of the R. D. L., with a full freight and passenger list, sailed on Saturday for San Francisco.

The 150 tons guano advertised to be sold to raise funds for the Josefa Allyon, it is reported have found a purchaser at \$20 per ton, for shipment to the United States. Late advices from Cal-Ino note purchases speculatively at \$40 per ton, delivered at the

The Comet arrived to-day from San Francisco via Hilo, bringing dates to the 15th December, and the Eastern mails of the 20th November. We learn that the D. Godfrey sailed for this port from Boston on the 14th November, and that the new steamr had been launched on the 11th of same month at East Boston. and would sail for Honolulu about the 5th to 10th of Dec. The Architect had arrived at San Francisco on the 11th Dec., after a passage of 25 days, and had been sold for \$12,000, for the lumer business, being well adapted for that, and which accounts for the good figure realized for her.

The two Russian war steamers, which left about the same time with the Plastoon, now in port, had arrived in San Francisco and were reported to sail for this place on their way home.

The Comet is a fine bark of 537 tons register, or thereabouts. and will run regularly as a packet between here and San Fransco. Capt. Smith intends putting larger cabin accommodations on her which will render her a "ne plus ultra," We congratulate Capt. Smith on the command of so fine a vessel, and extract 1859..... the following, which we found in the San Francisco "Telegram," endorsing the remarks fully :

A VETERAN SAILOR AGAIN IN THE TRADE, -Captain James Smith well known as the pioneer commander in the trade between this port and the Sandwich Islands, and the builder, part owner and captain of the bark Yanker, after the interval of about one year, has again token his place in the trade which he has been so instrumental in building up. Capt. S. has taken command of the siness. It is the intention to considerably enlarge the passen ger accommodations of this vessel, which are of the first class. Under the charge of this popular and competent officer, the Comet will speedily enjoy a reputation as favorable and extended as that achieved for the Yankee.

Advices were received this mail of the outturn of oil shipped per English ship Pizaero to Bremen last Spring, and the small leakage which has resulted to the greater portion is remarkable not averaging 1% per cent. The statement of this fact is important, as so much has been

written and spoken on the street regarding the large losses which have accrued on shipments by clipper ships to New Bedford and other places, creating a prejudice against this method of carriage.

For prices current see another column. EXCHANGE-We hear of sales of \$12,000 U S Consular Bills FOREIGN OIL MARKETS.

SPREM.-We notice considerable an upward tendency in prices. The transactions for the include sales of 300 bbls at 138 cents per gallon, and 1650 d price not transpired-the market closing with for WHALE—Is in moderate demand, and the sales since our embrace 850 bbls in parcels at 50 cents per gallon. Also 600 dark South Sea at 42 cents per gallon.

WHALEBONE—There is some demand for Bone. The true tions in this market for the week include sales 6500 Bs Arct. 82 cents, 16,500 do. Ochotsk at 82 cents, and 28,000 Bs do.

## QUARTERLY STATISTICS.

Naval Vessels-4th Quarter, 1859, ABRIVED.

Dec. 25—Russ steamer Plastoon, Matskewitch, 5 guns, 40 from Hakodadi.

Merchant Fleet-4th Quarter, 1859. ARRIVALS. FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Oct, 2-Am sh Black Sea, Cate, 791 tons, 14 days,

6-Am sh Ocean Express, Willis, 1695 tons, 14 days

" 15-Am sh Flying Dragon, Watson, 1175 tons, 12 days " 15-Am sh Mary Goodel, Goodel, 718 tons, 15 days

" 15-Am bk Frances Palmer, Paty, 303 tons, 13 days. Nov. 15-Am bk Yankee, Lovett 342 tons, 13 days.

" 26-Am sh Webfoot, Hedge, 1070 tons, 13 days. " 30-Am schr Far West, Porter, 59 tons, 13 days.

Dec. 5-N Gren, schr Jennie Lee, Benedict, 110 tons, 23 d. " 16-Am bk Frances Palmer, Paty, 368 tons, 14 days

" 23-Am schr Jeannette, Cook, 18 tons, 29 days. at 24-Am sh During, Simonton, 1095 tons, 16 days, Number of arrivals, 12; tons, 7679; average passage, 15% day

FROM PETROPAULOSEL Oct, 6-Am bk Bhering, Gilliat, 380 tons, 22 days. Dec. 7-Haw brig Hero, Von Holdt, 108 tons, 28 days. Number of arrivals, 2; tons, 488; average passage, 25 days, FROM PUGET SOUND.

Nov. 16-Am bk Sea Nymph, Stege, 516 tons, 25 days, " 19-Am schr Toando, Keller, 166 tons, 38 days. " 27-Am bkt Jenny Ford, Moore, 397 tons, 21 days.

FROM FANNING'S ISLAND. Oct. 29-Haw sch Henry, English, 45 tons, 19 days. Dec. 15-Hawaiian schr Marilda, Hooper, 102 tons, 10 days Number of arrivals, 2; tons, 147; average passage, 145; days FROM MCKEAN'S ISLAND.

Number of arrivals, 4; tons, 1774; average passage, 31 4 dep.

Dec. 24-Am sh Leonidas, Wood, 695 tons, 43 days.

5-Am brig Agate, Green, 491 tons, 31 days. Number of arrivals, 2; tons, 823; average passage, 29%; FROM BAKER'S ISLAND. Oct. 31-Am herm brig Josephine, Stone, 258 tons, 94 days

Dec. 4-Am sh Aspasia, Sisson, 632 tons, 28 days.

FROM GUAM. Oct. 23-Span schr Secreto, Houdley, 39 tons, 65 days. FROM HONGKONG, Oct. 7 - Dan bk Maria, Ingermann, 301 tons, 48 days.

FROM BOSTON. Nov. 1-Am sh Josiah Bradlee, Dunbar, 650 tons, 166 days FROM MEZBOURNE. Nov. 1-Am sh Milwaukee, Roades, 738 tens, 54 days. FROM SWATOW.

Nov. 15-N Gren bk Napoleon, Clark, 350 tons, 67 days. FROM SITEA. Dec. S-Meckl'bg sh Johannes Kepeler, Jantzen, 475 tns, 25 c FROM LONDON.

Dec. 15-Brit bk Sea Nymph, Williams, 250 tons, 305 days FROM CALLAO. Dec. 25-Peruv bk Josefa Agilion, Colan, 196 tons, 40 days

10 9 259 6 2241 2 449 8 243 N. Grenadian. 1 9734 16 333- 3 557 7 539 11 14,10 Total. DEPARTURES.

New London, Hongkung. 1,084 2,726 San Francisco McKean's Island 1,408 Jarvis and Baker's Islands, Fanning's Island. Johnson's Island. Sydney .....

Shanghae,... Valparaiso,... Including specie, \$83,571 12.

2 Including specie, \$1,518 65. Value of Exports---kth Quarter, 1859. .181,358 51 3,284 50 184,641 571,408 98 256,655 15 828,064 Domestic produce, Transhipped, ......

350:

**\$914,979.0** 

.8914,970 62 \$345,947 13 \$1,960,217 COMPARISON OF EXPORTS OF 1ST, 2D AND 3D QUARTERS. Ist quar. 2d quar. 3d quar. \$45,368 a8 \$88,032 de \$14,765 .. 41,765 32 180,566 75 ...166,539 32 193,769 58 8,835 00 22,000 00

\$257,445 02 8454,335 95, 862,1003 Exports of Dancestic Produce-4th Quarter, 1898. (COMPARED WITH SD QUARTER.) Arrowcoot, the

Bread, bbi Fawls, dog vinger. Ibs. 9.956 liny, tons .. Oil (sent) galls Potatoes, hags 1,076 Shark fins, bx

.\$184,643 01\* \* This amount includes a small quantity of fruit, shells, con-

† Including 4 goats, 2 bbis pork, 3 cs unspecified mdse, and few other articles not cuumcrated above. EXHIBIT of Receipts at the Harbor Master's Office for Wal and Wharfigs, for the Quarter ending Dec. 31 the corresponding quarters of the years 1853-8.

4.069 37 2,753 68 2,897 00 2,948 37 TABLE

SHOWING the number of Harcatian Seamen Shipped of B olulu, since the appointment of a Goe't Agent i 9d Qr. 3d Qr. 4th Qr. 1st Or.

We have no means of ascertaining correctly how many wi ischarged in previous quarters, but the last quarter the aunit

Passengers to and from Honolulu, 4th Qr., 1876. Petropauloski . Jarvis and Baker Is ... Aretic... McKean's Island ... Teekalet ..... Melbourne .... Teckalet Ochotsk Ochotsk . eabeck, W T

New Zealand .... Sydney ... Warren . Sydney ..... Warren. Fanning's Island... Talcahuano..... New London.. New Bedford Victoria, VI.

Johnson's Island...

Hongkong ....

Fanning's Island Rremen ..... New London New Bedford Victoria, V I.. Johnson's Island . Hongkong . .....